STRENGTH OF REASON AND LOGIC.

His Love of Truth For Its Own Sake-The Second Great Quality In His Character. His Firm Hold on the Masses-A Colleague's Tribute.

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XXIV.

The great predominating elements of Mr. Lincoln's peculiar character were, first, his great capacity and power of reason; second, his conscience and his excellent understanding; third, an exalted idea of the sense of right and equity; fourth, his intense veneration of the true and the good. His conscience, his heart and all the faculties and qualities of his mind bowed submissively to the despotism of his reason. He lived and acted from the standard of reason—that throne of logic, home of principle, the realm of deity in man. It is from this point Mr. Lincoln must be viewed. Not only was he cautious, patient and enduring, not only had he concentration and great continuity of thought, but he had profound analytical power. His vi-



HOUSE IN WASHINGTON WHERE LINCOLN DIED. sion was clear, and he was emphatically the master of statement. His pursuit force and directness that the tallest intellects in the land bowed to him. He was the strongest man I ever saw, looking at him from the elevated standpoint of reason and logic. He came down and other printed speeches will prove this, but his speeches before the courts, especially the supreme court of Illinois, if they had been preserved, would demonstrate it still more plainly. Here he demanded time to think and prepare. The office of reason is to determine the truth. Truth is the power of reason, and Lincoln loved truth for its own sake. It was to him reason's food.

Ruled by Conscience,

Conscience, the second great quality of Mr. Lincoln's character, is that faculty which induces in us love of the just. Its real office is justice; right and eqis in session continuously. It decides all acts at all times. Mr. Lincoln had a told him what was true or false, and therefore good or bad, right or wrong, just or unjust, and his conscience echoed back the decision. His conscience ruled his heart. He was always just before he was generous. It cannot be said of any just. Neither was Lincoln always just, but his general life was. It follows that if Mr. Lincoln had great reason and honest man, and so he was. He was rightfully entitled to the appellation

As illustrative of a combination in Mr. Lincoln's organization it may be said that his eloquence lay in the misguided citizens of the south that he strength of his logical faculty, his supreme power of reasoning, his great understanding, and his love of principle; in his clear and accurate vision; in his cool and masterly statement of principles around which the issues gather, and in the statement of those issues and the grouping of the facts that are to carry conviction to the minds of men of every grade of intelligence. He was so clear that he could not be misunderstood or ly smiled upon by fair women and brave long misrepresented. He stood square and bolt upright to his convictions, and any one who listened to him would be convinced that he formed his thoughts and utterances by them. His mind was not exactly a wide, broad, generalizing and comprehensive mind, nor yet a versattle, quick and subtle one, bounding here and there as emergencies demanded, but it was deep, enduring, strong, like a majestic machine running in deep iron grooves, with heavy flanges on its

Mr. Lincoln himself was a very sensitive man, and hence was unusually considerate of the feelings of other men, regardless of their rank, condition or station. At first sight he struck one with his plainness, simplicity of manner, sincerity, candor and truthfulness. He had no double interests and no overwhelming dignity with which to chill the air around his visitor. He was always easy of approach and thoroughly democratic. He seemed to throw a charm | Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" | be "willing and obedient."

around every man who ever met him. To be in his presence was a pleasure, and no man ever left his company with injured feelings unless most richly de-

His Honesty.

The universal testimony, "He is an honest man," gave him a firm hold on the masses, and they trusted him with a blind religious faith. His sad, melancholy face excited their sympathy, and when the dark days came it was their heart strings that intwined and sustained him. With the sympathy and love of the people, Lincoln had unlimited power over them. He threw an invisible and weightless harness over them and drove them through disaster and desperation to final victory. The trust and worship by the people of Lincoln were the result of his simple character. He held himself not aloof from the masses. He became one of them. They feared together, they struggled together, they hoped together. Thus, melted and molded into one, they became one in thought, one in will, one in action. If Lincoln cautiously awaited the full development of the last fact in the great drama before he acted, when longer waiting would be a crime, he knew that the people were determinedly at his back. Thus, when a blow was struck, it came with the unerring aim and power of a bolt from heaven. A natural king, not ruling men, but leading them along the drifts and trends of their own tendencies, always keeping in mind the consent of the governed, he developed what the future historian will call the sublimest order of conservative states-

manship. Whatever of life, vigor, force and power of eloquence his peculiar qualities gave him; whatever there was in a fair, manly, honest and impartial administration of justice under law to all men at all times; whatever there was in a strong will in the right governed by tenderness and mercy; whatever there was in toil and sublime patience; whatever there was in these things or a wise combination of them, Lincoln is justly entitled to in making up the impartial verdict of history. These limit and define him as a statesman, as an orator, as an executive of the nation and as a man. They developed in all the walks of his life; they were his law; they were his

nature; they were Abraham Lincoln. This long, bony, sad man floated down the Sangamon river in a frail canoe in the spring of 1831. Like a piece of driftwood, he lodged at last, without a history, strange, penniless and alone. In sight of the capital of Illinois in the fatigue of daily toil he struggled for the necessaries of life. Thirty years later this same peculiar man left the Sangamon river, backed by friends, by power, by the patriotic prayers of millions of people, to be the ruler of the greatest

nation in the world. Had it not been for his conservative statesmanship, his supreme confidence of the truth, as before mentioned, was in the wisdom of the people, his ex- all worship must be in spirit and in truth; indefatigable. He reasoned from well treme care in groping his way among all must be "unto the Lord," with a single chosen principles with such clearness, facts and before ideas, this nation might eve to His glory (Joshua xxiii, 14: John iv. have been two governments today. The 24; Col. iii, 23, 24). Some helpful words on low and feeble circulation of his blood, his healthful irritability, which responded so slowly to the effects of stimuli, the strength of his herculean frame, from that height with irresistible and his peculiar organism conserving its crashing force. His Cooper institute force, his sublime patience, his wonderful endurance, his great hand and heart, saved this country from division when division meant its irreparable ruin.

The central figure of our national history, the sublime type of our civilization, posterity, with the record of his career and actions before it, will decree that, whether Providence so ordained it or not, Abraham Lincoln was the man for the hour.

Tribute by a Colleague at the Bar. "The weird and melancholy association of eloquence and poetry had a strong fascination for Mr. Lincoln's mind. In the indulgence of this melancholy taste uity are its correlatives. As a court it it is related of him that the poem, 'Immortality,' he knew by rote and appreciated very highly. He had a strange deep, broad, living conscience. His real liking for the verses, and they bear a son, however, was the real judge. It just resemblance to his fortune. Mr. Lincoln at the time of his assassination was encircled by a halo of immortal glory such as had never before graced the brow of mortal man. He had driven treason from its capital city, had slept in the palace of its once proud and demortal that he was always absolutely fiant but now vanquished leader and had saved his country and its accrued glories of three-quarters of a century from destruction. He rode, not with the haughty great conscience he must have been an and imperious brow of an ancient conqueror, but with the placid complacency of a pure patriot, through the streets of "Honest Abe." Honesty was his polar | the political Babylon of modern times. He had ridden over battlefields immortal in history when, in power at least, he was the leader. Having assured the meant them no harm beyond a determination to maintain the government, he returned buoyant with hope to the executive mansion where for four long years he had been held, as it were, a prisoner.

"Weary with the stories of state, he goes to seek the relaxation of amusement at the theater; sees the gay crowd as he passes in; is cheered and graciousmen; beholds the gorgeous paraphernalia of the stage, the brilliantly lighted scene, the arched ceiling with its grotesque and inimitable figuring to heighten the effect and make the occasion one of unalloyed pleasure. The hearts of the people beat in unison with his over a redeemed and ransomed land. A pause in the play-a faint pistol shot is heard. No one knows its significance save the hellish few who are in the plot. A wild shriek, such as murder wrings from the heart of woman, follows. The proud form of Mr. Lincoln has sunk in death. The scene is changed to a wild confusion such as no poet can describe, no painter delineate. Well might the murdered have said and

oft repeated: 'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draft of a

From the gilded saloon to the bier and the

From the blossom of health to the paleness of

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON I, FOURTH QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, OCT. 6.

Text of the Lesson, Judg. II, 1-13, 16-Momory Verses, 11, 12, 16 - Golden Text, Judg. II, 16-Commentary by the Rev.

1, 2. "Ye have not obeyed My voice. Why have ye done this?" The summary of the Book of Judges is found in Acts xiii, 20, "And after that He gave them judges, about the space of 450 years, until Samuel the prophet." Also in Ps. cvi, 34, 35, 40, "They did not destroy the nations con-cerning whom the Lord commanded them, but were mingled among the heathen, and learned their works. Therefore was the wrath of the Lord kindled against His peoole, insomuch that He abhorred His own inheritance." His commands were plain, but they were disobedient, and thus they hindered Him from shewing Himself strong on their behalf (II Chron. xvi, 9). At least six times in Judges I it is said that different tribes did not drive out the inhabitants; hence, the visit of this angel of the Lord to show them their sin, and if possible, turn them to the Lord. All the history of Israel is just a picture of the general character of believers at the present time and in all ages, and a contrast with the character of Him who is God's Only Begotten. He could say, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God." "I do always those things that please Him" (Ps. xl, 8; John viii, 29).

3. "They shall be as thorns in your sides, and their gods shall be a snare unto you.' The only way for those who would follow Jesus is to "Deny self and take up the cross." "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." Yet many who say they are trying to live a Christian life, ask if they cannot read a good novel occasionally, and once in awhile attend the theater and dance just a little, etc.? They say, "We must have relaxation and recreation, and where shall we find it?"

The people lifted up their voice and wept." They were, as a people, much given to murmuring and rebelling and weeping. How much sorrow there is in their weeping because they cannot have their own way, or how much real sorrow for sin only God could tell. There is a way of fullness of joy which you will find in John xv, 11; I John i, 4; Rom. xv, 13, but it can only be found in complete separation to God and to Him who gave up all for us.

5. "And they called the name of that place Bochim, and they sacrificed there unto the Lord." Bochim signifies "the weepers" and is found only here and in verse 1. Israel's days of weeping are not yet over, but the time will come when in Jerusalem the voice of weeping and crying shall be heard no more (Isa. lxv, 19). Then shall they truly receive Him who is the only sacrifice for sin, even the Lord Jesus Christ, their Messiah (Zech. xil 10; xiii, 1; Isa. lx, 20, 21).

6, 7. "And the people served the Lord all the days of Joshua." We now turn back to the last days of Joshua and are reminded of his heart searching and soul stirring farewell address, in which he showed the impossibility of serving the Lord unless they meant it with the whole heart. All service must be in sincerity and in truth; service are also found in I Thess. ii. 4: Gal. i, 10, "Not as pleasing men, but God who trieth our hearts," "If I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ." The people in Joshua's day served in sincerity and possessed and enjoyed the land, and the Lord who gave them the land. So shall we enjoy the Lord and all the riches of His grace if we will serve in sincerity and truth.

8. "And Joshua, the son of Nun, the servant of the Lord, died, being an hundred and ten years old." This verse and the next are almost identical with Joshua xxiv, 29, 30, and the Holy Spirit does not repeat without a reason. He says, "Ye shall know that I have not done without cause all that I have done" (Ezek. xiv, 23). What better epitaph could any one have than, "A servant of the Lord." Consider the beginnings of the New Testament epistles and see how the writers delighted in this title.

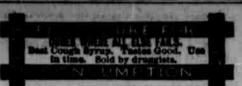
9. "And they buried him in the border of his inheritance in Timnath-heres." He having gone out to be with God, where be has been well and happy ever since, they laid his body away till the resurrection. Death is an enemy which holds on to the bodies of the saints as long as possible, but he cannot harm the soul, for when he touches the body he only sets the soul free to be with God.

10. "Another generation which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which He had done for Israel." This makes us think of "the new king that knew not Joseph," and of the one who said "I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go" (Ex. 1, 8; v, 2). There is a difference between knowing about the Lord and knowing the Lord. These people certainly knew about Him and His wonderful works, but had they known Him they would have trusted and served Him (See John xvii, 3).

11. "And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord and served Baalim." Baal means lord or master and is often used in the plural as here. Baal and Ashtoreth were the chief male and female deities of the Phoenicians and Canaanites. Isa. xxvi, 13, might sum up all idolatry, "O Lord our God, other lords beside Thee have had dominion over us." Many of us must make the same confession, and it is well for us when we can add, "But by Thee only will we make mention of Thy

12. "And they forsook the Lord God." See also verse 13, and chapter vi, 10, 13. The prophets have much to say about Israel forsaking God. Jeremiah expresses it forcibly in chapter ii, 13, when the Lord by his mouth says, "My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, and bewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." The contrast to forsaking is to "cleave unto the Lord" (Deut. xxx. 19, 20; Joshua xxiii, 8; Acts xi, 23). A knowledge of the Lord and of His great love to us will lead us to cleave unto Him with purpose of heart. The only way is to "Be filled with the Spirit," then we will

not forsake Him. 16. "Nevertheless the Lord raised up judges which delivered them out of the hand of those that spoiled them." Many times did He deliver them, but they provoked Him with their counsel and were brought low for their iniquity. Nevertheless He regarded their affliction when He heard their cry (Ps. cvi, 43, 44). The story of the book of Judges is that of disobedience followed by oppression, then weeping and penitence, then deliverance and rest until they disobeyed again. It makes us think of Rom. vii, and makes us long for the rest and victory of Rom. vill. Let us



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LECAL NOTICES.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at Paw Paw, in the state of Michigan, at the close of business, Sept. 28, 1895.

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures.
Other real estate and mortgages owned Due from National Banks (not Reserve 2,000 00 Due from approved reserve agents... Checks and other cash items...... Notes of other National Banks..... Fractional paper currency, nickels, and Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz

(5 per cent. of circulation) Total LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$100,000 00
Surplus fund 20,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and
taxes paid 1,836 32
National Bank notes outstanding 22,500 00
Due to other National Banks 993 24
Dividends unpaid 316 00
Individual deposits subject to check 33,556 33
Demand certificates of deposit 86,255 21

State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss.
I. E. F. Parks, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. PARKS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day f Oct., 1895. W. H. LONGWELL.

Correct-Attest

H. M. OLNEY, A. B. COPLEY, H. M. PUGSLEY, Directors.

Notary Public

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default havMing been made in the conditions of a certain indendure of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of
June, A. D., 1833, made and executed by Clark W.
Reynoids and Celia Reynolds, his wife, of Paw Paw.
Van Buren county and Siste of Michigan, to Albert
Harrison of the same place, which said mortgage
was, on the 12th day of June. A. D. 1893, filed for
record in the office of the register of the precorded in
Liber 48 of mortgages, on pages 148 and 189.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said
mortgage it is agreed that should any default be
made in the payment of the interest to become due
thereon or any part thereof, on any day whereon the
same is made payable as therein expressed, and
should the same remain unpaid and in arrear for
the space of ninety (90) days, then and from themeforth after the lapse of the said minety (90) days, the
mortgage at his option, might declare the whole of
the principal sum and the interest of the said mortgage to be due and payable immediately; And
whereas, one hundred three dollars and thirty-six
cents [\$1/3.36] of the interest on said principal sum
became due and payablejon said mortgage by the
terms thereof on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1894,
a portion of which said sum is still due, unpaid and
in arrear, and more than ninety (90) days have
elapsed since the same became due, unpaid and in
arrear; Therefore, I, the said Albert Harrison, have
elected to declare and do declare the whole anomat
of said mortgage, both principal and interest, to be
now due and payable. There is due and unpaid, as
principal and interest of said mortgage at the date
of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred twentyeight dollars and thety-six cents (\$1,522 96), and
no suif at law or proceeding in chancery having been
instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof; notice is hereby given
that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage
contained and the statute in such case made and
provided, I shail, on Saturday the listh

Dated, this 22d day of August, A. D. 1895.
9t13o21 ALBERT HARRISON, Mortgagee.
Titus & McNeil, Att's for Mortgagee.

PROBATE ORDER . - State of Michigan-

County of Van Buren,—as.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Tuesday the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Warren

In the matter of the estate of Warren Stoughton, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mary C. Stoughton as widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such, and that execution thereof may be granted to John Shank, the executor named in said will.

named in said will.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the lath day of October, 1835, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of such petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there he why the preven of the petitioner should there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petition

give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-lished in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing. BENJ. F. HECKERT.

MORTGACE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of July, A. D. 1892, made and executed by E. J. Post to Maria Daniels, which said mortgage was on the 29th day July, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Van Euren county, Michigan, in liber 50 of mortgage was afterwards and on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1892, by said Maria Daniels duly assigned to A. Bilbo, which said assignment was afterwards on Bilbo, which said assignment was afterwards on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 47 of mortgages on page 445; on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for unpaid installments of principal and interest the sum of \$159.09 and the legal costs of this proceeding, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, as provided in said mortgage, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for said county in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, that being the place for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county), sell to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessay to pay the amount then due thereon, with the legal costs of this proceeding and said sale including said attorney fee. Said sale to be subject to two installments of principal, and interest thereon from September 1st, 1895, to become hereafter due.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold, are all that certain parcel of land situate in the township of Columbia, County of Van Buren, State of Michigan, described as follows: Commencing at a point three hundred and twenty-six and one-half (\$26\frac{1}{2}\$) feet west of the south-east corner of section twelve (12) running three hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirteen (315) feet, thence south three hundred and Bilbo, which said assignment was afterwards on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1892, duly recorded in

LEGAL NOTICES

MORTGASE SALE. Whereas, default have the property of mortgage, bearing date the 24th day of May, A. P. 1889, executed by William B. Enight to George E. Breck, which said mortgage was on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1889, alled for record in the office of the re, ister of deeds in and for Yan Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 39 of mortgages on page 568. And whereas the said George E. Breck afterwards and on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1889, duly assigned said mortgage to E. A. Crane, and which said assignment was afterwards and on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1894, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Yan Buren county. Michigan, and ny anid register duly recorded in liber 52 of mortgages on page 219. On which said mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, four hundred and forty dollars and fifty-seven ceuts, (3440.37), and the legal costs of this proceeding, and no suit at law or proceeding in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such cases made and provided, I shall, on Saturday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for Van Buren county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for the county of Van Buren county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for the county of Van Buren county, see a mount then due thereon, with the legal costs of this proceeding and of said sale. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be soid are all those certam pieces of parcels of land siluate, lying and being in the township of Waverly, county of Van Buren, state of Michigau, described as the south thirty-five acres of the north and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 6th day of July, A. D. 1895.

E. A.

September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

In the matter of the estate of Samuel C. Becker,

In the matter of the estate of Samuel C. Becker, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarah Withey, daughter of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such and that execution thereof may be granted to David R. Wheeler, the executor in said will named.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of October, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

RENI F. RECEART

successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing. BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.—State of Michigan, In the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren.—In Chancery.

Ada V. Bradley, Complainant, vs. Judson D. Bradley, Defendant, Ninth Judicial Circuit.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren.—In Chancery—at Paw Paw, on the 4th day of September, 1895.

In this cause, it appearing from an affidavit on file, that the def. ndant, Judson D. Bradley, is a resident of the State of Michigan, and that process for his appearance has been duly issued and that the same cannot be served upon him in this state by reason of his concealment within this state and of his continued absence from his last place of residence. On motion of Titus and McNeil, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendant, Judson D. Bradley, cause his appearance to be entered herein within three mouths from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of com-plaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on ter service on him of a copy of said offl and notice of this order; and that in default thereof said bill be

taken as confessed by said defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said detendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1895. O. W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for said County. TITUS & MCNEIL. Complainant's Solicitors.

DROBATE ORDER .- State of Michigan-

At a session of the probate court for the County of Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Thursday, the 36th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Allen G. Dayton,

deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edwin J. Dayton, son of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing, now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such, and that execution thereof may be granted to Fannie H. Dayton, the executivity in said will named:

of may be granted to Fannie H. Dayton, the executivity in said will named:

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 21st day of October, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show causa if anythere be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

hearing. 14t4017] BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judge of Probate.

M. State of Michigano, described of Follows: Commencing at a point three hundred and treaty-six and one-half (28%) feet west of the south-east corner of section twelve (12) running three hundred and thirden (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and thirden (313) feet north, thence west two hundred and fifty (250) feet along the center of the highway to the place of beginning. All in township one south of range fitteen west, together with the hereditaments and appuretainces theresulto belonging or in any secondary of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties. A. B. I. 185.

Dated this 21st day of September, A. D. 1855.

Mortgagee by Assignment.

Mickers & Chandler, Altorneys for Mortgagee.

Historia J. A. B. I. 185.

DROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan—
County of Van Buren—so.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county will be provided to the Probate Court for the county will be provided to the probate of t